

REMARKS

Applicants wish to thank Examiner for indicating the allowability of Claim if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the application, as amended, in view of the following remarks.

The present invention as set forth in **amended Claim 6** relates to a polycarbonate resin composition, comprising:

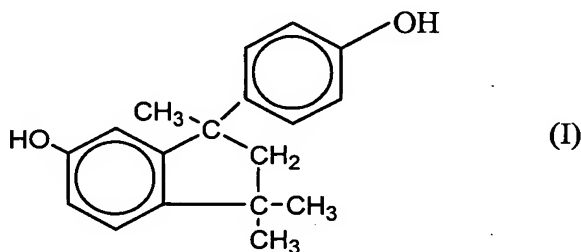
a polycarbonate resin; and

from 100 to 500 ppm of a releasing agent;

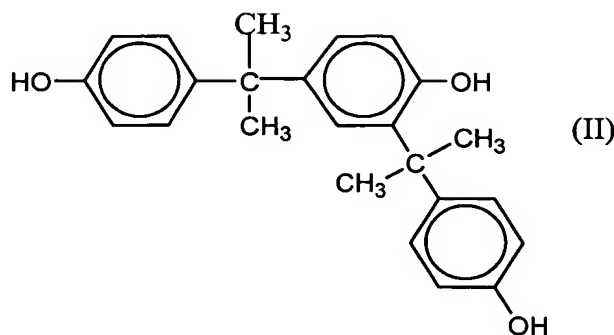
wherein said polycarbonate resin is obtained from 2,2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane having

a content of 2-(2-hydroxylphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxylphenyl)propane of 1,000 ppm or less,

a content of a cyclic dimer of p-isopropenylphenol represented by the following general formula (I) of 150 ppm or less:



and a content of a trisphenol compound represented by the following general formula (II) of 150 ppm or less:



said polycarbonate resin composition having a viscosity average molecular weight of from 10,000 to 17,000 and a fraction of hydroxyl end groups of less than 7% by mole and **a free total phenol content of 80 ppm or less.**

Tsukahara, JP 07025798, Okamoto and Sakoda fail to disclose or suggest alone or in combination a polycarbonate resin composition which has a free total phenol content of 80 ppm or less as claimed.

In addition, the present specification describes that it is preferred that the free total phenol content is 80 ppm or less from the standpoint of prevention of occurrence of defects due to flash. See, page 24, line 23 to 25, of the present specification.

On the other hand, Tsukahara, Okamoto, Sakoda and JP 07-025798 neither disclose and nor suggest that it is preferred that the free total phenol content is 80 ppm or less from the standpoint of prevention of occurrence of defects due to flash.

Tsukahara discloses that any methods can be used to make the polycarbonate resin to have a terminal hydroxyl group content of not more than 0.3 mol percent and a remaining sodium content of not more than 1 ppm. See, page 4, line 7 to 12, of Tsukahara. They disclose that it is preferable to combine effective methods such as optimization of polycondensation conditions for producing a polycarbonate resin; washing of a methylene

chloride solution after polycondensation with alkali, acid and highly purified water; and washing of powder polymers with a poor solvent such as acetone

Okamoto disclose that both terminals of PC have been end capped with monovalent phenols. See, column 4, lines 9 to 33, of Okamoto.

Sakoda discloses that to ensure that the amount of each remaining metal is less than 1 ppm, a solution (in dichloromethane) of the polycarbonate resin after polymerization should be thoroughly washed with an alkaline and acid solution, and water with a high purity. Further, to ensure that the amount of the remaining chlorinated compound solvent is less than 10 ppm, the polycarbonate resin should be granulated, and then, thoroughly washed with a poor solvent (e.g., acetone) to remove the chlorinated compound solvents, such as dichloromethane, and further, thoroughly dried. Again it is disclosed that any methods can be used to make the polycarbonate resin to have a terminal hydroxyl group content of not more than 0.3 mol percent. It is further disclosed that it is preferable to combine effective methods such as optimization of polycondensation conditions for producing a polycarbonate resin washing of a methylene chloride solution after polycondensation with alkali, acid and highly purified water; and washing of powder polymers with a poor solvent such as acetone. See, column 5, lines 10 to 36, of Sakoda.

However, Tsukahara, Okamoto, Sakoda and JP 07025798 neither disclose and nor suggest a polycarbonate resin composition which has a free total phenol content of 80 ppm or less.

Therefore, the rejection of Claims 6-10, 21-25, 27, 28, 30 and 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukahara (EP 417775) in view of JP 07025798, the rejection of Claims 6-10 and 21-31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukahara (EP 417775) in view of JP07025798 in further view of Okamoto ('653), the rejection of Claims 6-10 and 21-31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being

Application No.: 10/756,406

Reply to the Office Action dated: July 8, 2005

unpatentable over Okamoto ('653) in view of JP07025798, the rejection of Claims 6-10, 21-25, 27, 28, 30 and 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakoda ('799) in view of JP07025798 are believed to be unsustainable as the present invention is neither anticipated nor obvious and withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

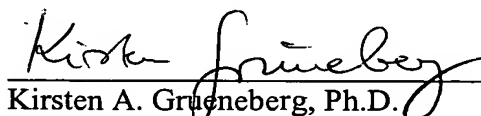
Applicants wish to draw the Examiner's attention to the **Application Data Sheet filed January 14, 2004**, a copy of which is attached herewith. In the ADS, Applicants have made specific reference to the earlier filed applications. Thus, this application should receive the benefit of the earlier filing date.

Regarding the **Form PTO 1449, filed January 14, 2004**, Applicants note that the application number as well as the publication number were listed for references AP, AO and AR. Applicants have corrected this inadvertent error on the corrected Form PTO 1449 attached herewith, listing only the publication numbers. The Examiner is kindly requested to consider these references. The correct references were provided on January 14, 2004.

This application presents allowable subject matter, and the Examiner is kindly requested to pass it to issue. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding the claims or otherwise wish to discuss this case, he is kindly invited to contact Applicants' below-signed representative, who would be happy to provide any assistance deemed necessary in speeding this application to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
Norman F. Oblon



Kirsten A. Grueneberg, Ph.D.
Registration No.: 47,297

Customer Number
22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413 -2220
NFO:KAG: